

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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**BY AUTHORITY.**

**Public Acts**  
Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]  
A RESOLUTION for binding the public documents.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all executive documents, the printing of additional copies of which have been, during the present session, or may during either session of the present Congress, be ordered by either House of Congress, and the size of which shall not be less than three hundred printed pages, such additional copies shall be bound, under the direction of the joint Committee on Printing: *Provided*, The cost of binding shall not exceed the sum of twelve and a half cents a volume for the whole number ordered.

Approved, February 12, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the purchase of the Manuscript Farewell Address of George Washington.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint Committee on the Library be authorized to purchase the manuscript of the Farewell Address to the people of the United States, of George Washington, if the purchase of it can be effected on fair and just terms, in the opinion of the committee.

Approved, February 12, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs, for the present fiscal year.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the sum appropriated for the expenses of collecting the revenue in the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, the sum of one million of dollars for collection of revenue from customs; fifty thousand dollars for warehouses; twenty-five thousand dollars for Texas and Oregon; one hundred thousand dollars for California; fifty thousand dollars for new business and new districts, be appropriated for the expenses of collecting the revenue for the half of the present fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, together with such sums in addition as may be received from storage, cartage, drayage, and labor, for said half year, and in that proportion for any shorter or longer time, until Congress shall act upon the subject; and that meanwhile the restriction by law, upon the amount of salaries in California and Oregon, shall be suspended: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to dispose of the bonded warehouses now leased by Government, on or before the first of January next, on the best practicable terms for the Government; but he may retain such parts of said houses, or lease such other houses at his discretion as may be necessary for the storage of unclaimed goods, or goods which for any other reason are required by law to be stored by the Government.

**Sec. 2.** And be it further resolved, That nothing in the act aforesaid shall be so construed as to deprive the importer of the privilege of the transportation of merchandise under bond from one district to another, and of re-warehousing the same according to the provisions of the second section of the act of sixth August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to establish a warehousing system, and to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes."

Approved, February 14, 1850.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Abolitionists are to hold a Convention next June in Buffalo, as a set-off to the Nashville Convention. By arranging telegraphical communication between these two places, the two assemblies can inflame each other to a detectable degree. For instance:

On motion of Mr. Giddings, Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are the greatest curse of the age. [Received at Nashville at 1 past 12—Response.]

Resolved, on motion of Gen. Bayly, That if the negro-thief and white tyrants of the North, and runaway negroes, now assembled at Buffalo, will come here, we will give them Jesse. [Received at Buffalo at 1—Response.]

Resolved, on motion of Mr. John Van Buren, That the blood-thirsty negro-drivers and traitors at Nashville are beneath contempt, and we will no longer hold fellowship with them. And on motion of Mr. Douglass, (runaway nig.) Resolved, That white negroes are better suited to the menial drudgeries of life than the gentle blacks from Africa. And on motion of Abby Kelly, Resolved unanimously, that black was the original color of our parents before their fall, and that a black greasy skin, set off with a woolly head and thick lips, is the most lovely object in nature, and that we deplore from the bottom of our hearts the bleaching process practised at the South and North, by which the lustre of the black race has been tarnished.

[The fair mover prefaced the resolution with the remark, that it was her intention to do all in her power to counteract the prevailing tendency of the times, by taking to herself the blackest African she could find for a husband. Greed with immense applause.]

Received at Nashville at 2 and produced an immense sensation.

On motion of Gen. Quantz, Resolved, that this Union be dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Garrison, in reply to the foregoing, resolved, that not only this Union be dissolved, but that this Universe be resolved into its original nothingness! [Adopted with deafening applause.—*Chickadee* 18/50.]

**RUTH TO NAOMI.**

BY MRS. H. M. PERLEY.

O mother if thou wilt depart,  
Entreat me not I pray,  
In bursting agony of heart,  
Behind thy path to stay.

I was thy gentle Chilion's spouse—  
His chosen one on earth,  
And ne'er can I desert his house,  
Or her who gave him birth.

Then where thou goest, let me go,  
And in thy home abide,  
Content or peace I cannot know  
If severed from thy side.

Whom thou lovest will I also love,  
Thy kin be kin to me—  
And He—thou worshippest above—  
Thy God—my God shall be.

And where thou diest, let me die,  
Safe pillowed on thy breast,  
Love shall enshroud us where we lie  
In one eternal rest.

**Water.**—"A thousand blessings on the man that invented sleep!" exclaimed Sancho Panza, on awaking from a refreshing snooze. And the invention of water is fully as valuable as that of sleep, in the estimation of the author of the following, who has evidently quaffed the element fresh from the *Pierian spring*:

**WATER!**

Oh! water for me! bright water for me,  
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!  
It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain,  
It maketh the faint one strong again;  
It comes o'er the senses like a breeze from the sea,  
All freshness, like infant purity.

Oh! water, bright water for me, for me!  
Give wine, give wine to the debauchee!  
Fill to the brim! fill to the brim,  
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim!  
For my hand is steady, my age is true,  
For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew.

Oh! water, bright water's a mine of wealth,  
And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health.  
So water, pure water for me, for me!  
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!  
Fill again to the brim! again to the brim!  
For water strengtheneth life and limb!

To the days of the aged it addeth length,  
To the night of the strong it addeth strength.  
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,  
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light!  
So water, I will drink naught but thee,  
Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills like a gladsome bride  
Morning walks forth in beauty's pride,  
And, leading a band of laughing hours,  
Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers;  
Oh! cheerily then my voice is heard  
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,  
Who flingeth abroad his matin loud,  
As he freshens his wing in the cold gray cloud.

But when evening has quitted her sheltering yew,  
Drowsily flying and weaving anew,  
Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea,  
How gently, O! sleep, fall thy poppies on me!  
For I drink water, pure, cold and bright,  
And my dreams are of Heaven, the live-long night!

So hurrah! for thee, water! hurrah, hurrah!  
Thou art silver and gold, thou art ribbon and star!  
Hurrah! for bright water! hurrah, hurrah!

**A Gem of Purest Ray Serene.**—"We agree

with a contemporary that Moore never conceived a more exquisite fancy than the following by "Amelia," the sweet poetess of the west:

The twilight hours, like birds flew by,  
As lightly and as free;  
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,  
Ten thousand on the sea;  
For every wave with dimple face,  
That leaped up in the air,  
Had caught a star in its embrace  
And held it trembling there.

**The Union.**—The following lines by Long-

fellows from his forthcoming volume of poems are quite apropos at this time:

Thou too, sail on, O ship of state!  
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!  
We know what master laid thy keel,  
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,  
Who made each mast, each sail, each rope,  
What unities ring, what hammers beat,  
In what forge and what anvil beat,  
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!  
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,  
'Tis but the wave and not the rock;  
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,  
And not a rent made by the gale!  
In spite of rock and tempest roar,  
In spite of false lights on the shore,  
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!  
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee;  
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears  
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

**Virginia.**—According to some population statistics published in the *Fredericksburg* (Va.) *Recorder*, it appears that between the years 1830 and 1840, the white population of Eastern Virginia decreased nineteen in every thousand persons, while the slaves decreased fifty in every thousand. In Western Virginia, the white population increased in the same period one hundred and sixty-seven in every thousand, and the slaves only five in every thousand. It is supposed that the census of the present year will show that similar causes have continued to act on the population of the two divisions of the State with similar effect.—*Louisville Journal*.

Original.

**Sketches of Congressional Debates.**

Synopsis of the Speech of Mr. CLINGMAN in the House of Representatives, Jan. 22:

Mr. Clingman availed himself of this occasion to present the remarks of which he gave notice yesterday, concerning the subject embraced in the President's message, yesterday, in regard to California. Mr. C. expressed his confidence in the judgment and integrity and patriotism of the President; and in commenting upon the views advanced by him in the Message, said there was no real difference between the President and himself. He admitted the right of each State to settle for themselves all such domestic questions as were referred to therein; but as to who are the people that are to decide as well as the time and manner of admission of new States, were in themselves questions for the judgment of Congress under all the circumstances of the case.

He alluded to Louisiana, which was kept two years before she was allowed to form a State Constitution, and to be admitted by Congress into the Union. He argued that the admission of California by her present organization, would be a great anti-slavery triumph; but maintained that if the territorial questions were not settled this session and permitted to go over till the next Fall election, none of the gentlemen from the free States here can be returned except upon the anti-slavery platform. Those from the North, he said, who had stood up for the rights of the South, had shown themselves the friends of the Constitution and the Union.

He went into an exposition to show what would be the advantages to the South, if the Union were dissolved; maintaining that the commercial towns, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, would abstract a large portion of the trade of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The South, he said, if unfortunately such a thing as dissolution should take place, would grow up in wealth.

In allusion to the Northern abolition movement, he cited the great loss to Maryland of her property, which in slaves amounted to at least, \$100,000 annually. He said that from the tone of the Southern press, as well as from other indications, it was obvious that the South will at an early day be sufficiently united to insure the success of whatever means it may be necessary to adopt and protect themselves from the aggression menaced from the North.

In relation to the territorial question, he submitted it calmly to the Northern gentlemen that they had better make up their minds to give the South at once a fair settlement, not cheat them by a mere empty form without reality, but give something substantial for the South. They might, he said, acquiesce in the Missouri compromise line. He would individually prefer, under all the circumstances, giving up the whole of California, provided they could have all on this side of it up to about the parallel of 40 degrees, not far from the North line of the State of Missouri rather than the Southern 36 degrees 30 minutes. They would thus be getting the whole of New Mexico, and having the mountain chain and desert on the West, obtain a proper frontier. They might then acquire, at some future day, whether united or divided, possession of the country along the Gulf of Mexico, well suited to be occupied by a slave population. He meant that no restriction ought to be imposed by Congress on this territory, but that after it has been left open to all classes, in a proper period that a majority may then, when they make a State Constitution, determine for themselves whether they will permit slavery or not. The South, he said, would acquiesce in any reasonable settlement. But, said he, when we ask for justice, we are met by the senseless and insane cry of "Union, Union." He was disgusted with it; when it came from Northern gentlemen who were attacking them, it fell on his ears as it would do if a band of robbers had surrounded a dwelling, and when the inmates attempted to resist, the assailants should raise the shout of "peace, union, harmony."

He was for making the issue now, when the South had the political strength to resist and to control the question. He concluded by warning gentlemen at the North against measures, which while submission to them would be ruinous to the South, they would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing then the issue in all its bearings it is for them to decide. They hold in their hands the destiny of the existing government.

In Senate, Feb. 11, on the question of receiving a petition praying for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, Mr. Cass said:—

We talk as flippantly of breaking up this Union as we talk about dividing a township. The great difficulty of our position is, sir, that we do not know how well we are off. The sun never shone on so prosperous a country as this; and yet we reject almost contemptuously the blessings of God, and seem utterly insensible to the favors he has showered upon us. Look over the pages of ancient history, sir, look round the world as it is, and where will you find more freedom, more happiness, less oppression, less misery, than in this country? And yet we seem from time to time ready to reject all these elements of public and private prosperity, and to destroy this Government, the world's best hope and our own. Instead of this eternal system of complaining, we should bow our knees in gratitude to Him who gave us these blessings, and who, I sometimes fear, will strike us with judicial blindness as He did his chosen people of old. That we have difficulties sometimes to encounter is but the common lot of humanity, individual as well as national. But when these come, let them be adjusted in a proper spirit of compromise, and the future may bring us all that the fondest aspiration can desire.

This position asks us to take measures to dissolve this Union peaceably. It professes to come from the followers of William Penn, the great apostle of peace; from a portion of the most respectable Society of Friends, whose high moral qualities no man appreciates better than I do. But what kind of a proposition is this? To dissolve this Union peaceably? I say it with all proper deference to the petitioners, but I say it emphatically, that he who expects such a result is either already in an insane hospital or ought to be placed there. He who believes that such

a Government as this, with its traditions, its institutions, its promises of the past, its performance of the present, and its hopes of the future, living in the heart's core of almost every American, can be broken up without bloodshed, has read human nature and human history to little purpose. No, sir, the Gordian knot that binds us together will never be severed but by the sword. To talk, then, of dissolution is to talk of war. Both are inseparably connected, and the evil day that brings the one will bring the other. And what kind of a war will it be? Such a war, sir, as the world has never seen. The nearer we have been as friends, the more deadly will be our feelings as enemies. It will have all the elements of a civil war; of an intestine war. Wherever the border may be, it will be marked by blood and conflagration from one end of it to the other. Far be it from me to weigh the injuries that each portion might inflict upon the other, and then strike the balance of evil with mathematical precision. It is enough for me to know that ruinous would be the hopes of both. And where is all this to end? If jealousies and fancied rival interests, or real grievances, are to divide us into two confederacies, where is that division to stop? Similar causes will exist—they are inseparable from human nature—and we shall finally be reduced to State sovereignties, and may read our fate in the fate of the Greek republics so vividly portrayed by the ancient historians.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. President, I am much obliged to the member from Michigan for the clearness and force with which he has expressed opinions, in which, in the main, I entirely concur, especially in what he says of that existing idealism which I find spread over the country, that there can or may be such a thing as a peaceable breaking up of this Union.

In Senate, Feb. 12, Mr. BERRIEN resumed and concluded his Speech in reply to Mr. Clay:

He referred to the rude assaults upon an institution of the South, which was interwoven with her hopes and feelings, and she was now determined no longer to submit to assaults. He had once hazarded popularity by voting for a compromise, which, by the lack of firmness on the part of a few Southern men, was lost.

He was willing again to support any plan of accommodation that would give equal rights to the South. He would respond but for one reflection, to wit: That these self-same difficulties existed when the constitution was made, and were overcome by patriotism and fraternal feelings.

He paid a most beautiful tribute to Mr. Clay, wishing that he might long live to participate in the blessings of unity and peace, and that when he should at last be called to lay off the frail garments which he has so gracefully worn, his closing eyes might rest on a free, united and happy republic.

The South called upon Congress not to legislate upon the question of slavery. They had not asked legislative aid; it was legislative interference which they deprecated. They called upon Congress to exercise whatever power it had, to organize governments for the territories, and abstain from any action upon the domestic institution of slavery. They called upon Congress to leave the slavery question to the great constitutional arbiter between the two sections. That was all the South asked. What then—he would appeal to the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, what was the South to yield? What was it that they had to surrender? Was it their constitutional right to invoke the decision of the highest tribunal in the Union, that they were called upon to give up? Surely such a demand could never be entertained. He then proceeded to examine more specifically the question of the power of Congress to take any action upon the question of slavery in the new territories, arguing against the existence of any such power.

In conclusion, he asserted the law opinion, that slavery, by the constitution, existed everywhere where it is not abolished by the municipal law of the State. This, he believed, would be the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. He particularly adverted to Mr. Clay's remarks upon the implied faith to Maryland and Virginia, that slavery should not be abolished by Congress in the District ceded by them, and called upon the Senate also to keep in mind the implied faith towards all the South. He referred to Mr. Seward's description of the benefits accruing to New York, from her portion of the surplus revenue, in advancing the educational interests of her population;—He said, it was a melancholy fact, which appeared in comparing the statistics of crime in New York, that crime and knowledge go together.

Mr. Dickinson interposing, remarked, that the Senator charged the crimes of the city of New York, the depot for the reception of criminals from the entire world, against the agricultural district.

Mr. BERRIEN feared, that making all allowance, no better state of things could be shown.

In his closing observations, Mr. Berrien declared his belief that the North would not abolish Slavery to-morrow, if it had the power, because it entered too largely in their prosperity; the products of slave labor furnishing the material to so great an extent, for their manufacturing and carrying trade. The North considered Slavery a sin, but consoled itself in the idea that as long as it is confined to the Southern States it is their sin, and that the North do not participate in it. He had no idea of a dissolution of the Union. When the idea was presented to him, it floated before his mind like a vision, to which he could give no form; and yet, as the result of a desperation which may ensue upon this question, such dissolution might come, and if it did come, his feelings, sympathies, and efforts, would all be in behalf of the people with whom he had identified his interest. The lot of his people, whether in weal or woe, should be his.

In Senate, Feb. 15,—Mr. CLAY having expressed himself favorably to the admission of California, Mr. FOOTE wanted all the collateral questions settled at the same time. In the course of the debate Mr. Foote said:—

Let me again propound to the honorable senator a question which I have heretofore pronounced, and which he has not yet answered: How

is it that he, as a senator from the State of Kentucky, within whose limits the system of domestic slavery exists, can reconcile it to his own sense of justice, to the vital interests of his constituents, at such a moment as this, in view of the dangers which menace the southern section of the confederacy, to increase the number of adversary votes against us upon all the pending questions, without first receiving some compensation therefor?

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, it is totally unnecessary to remind me of my coming from a slaveholding or a free State. I know whence I came, and I know my duties. I am ready to submit to any responsibilities which belong to me as a senator from a slaveholding State. Sir, I have heard something said upon a former occasion about allegiance to the South. I know of no South to which I owe any allegiance. [Applause in the galleries, which was immediately suppressed by the Chair.] I owe allegiance to two sovereignties, and only two sovereignties—the one is the sovereignty of this Union, and the other is the sovereignty of the State of Kentucky. My allegiance is to this Union and to my State; and if gentlemen suppose that they can exact from me an acknowledgment of allegiance to any ideal, prior-existing, or future contemplated confederacy of the South, I here declare that I owe no such allegiance, nor will I, for one, come under any such allegiance, if I can avoid it. I know what my duties are. Gentlemen may cease to remind me of the fact that I come from a slaveholding State. If I choose to avail myself of the opinions of my own State, I could show that, in resolutions received by me last night from my legislature, reported after due consideration by the committee, it declares its cordial sanction of the whole series of resolutions which I have offered. And I must say, sir, that the preparation of that resolution was not prompted by me; for I have neither written to nor received a letter from a single member of the legislature of Kentucky during this whole session.

But I beg pardon for the digression; I certainly did not expect to find it necessary to utter these sentiments; but these are my sentiments, and I am neither to be terrified nor frightened by any one. I hope gentlemen will not transcend the limits of legitimate parliamentary debate in using any such language towards me; because I fear I could not even trust myself. If they were to do it, I shall use no such language towards them, and I hope upon this floor for a reciprocity of courtesy and parliamentary dignity and propriety. I ask it because I do not really know how far I could trust myself if language of a personal character were applied to me, I care not by whom.

Mr. CLAY proceeded to explain that he desired the adoption of all his resolutions, though he did not expect to have them all embodied in one act.

The honorable senator knows perfectly well the language, as used here again and again, is "treachery to the South," "abandoning the South," "failing to uphold the interests of the South." Now, what I meant to say was, that I knew of no South in the shape of a confederated government; no South to which I owed allegiance. I did not mean to say that there was a solitary individual in the South in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

No doubt all our readers have heard the following temperance anecdote:—A drunken man soliloquized, on his way home, somewhere about midnight, after this fashion:—"If my wife's in bed, I'll lick her; what business has she to go to bed till I get home? and if she be up waiting for me, I'll lick her; what right has she to stay up burning fire and candles to this time of night?"

President Taylor is somewhat in the position of the above poor wife. If he had made objectionable Message, the opposition would have been down on him for so doing. But his last Message—the one on California—is one of the most patriotic, purest, and most honest State papers that ever emanated from the pen of man. Still they are down on him. What right has he to send forth to the world a Message so devoid of defects, as to present no blemishes into which they can dig their harpy claws? So it is.—*N. C. Argus*.

**Circumstantial Evidence.**—In a plea for the suspension of public opinion in the case of men charged with crime, as in the case of Dr. Webster of Boston, until the result of a legal investigation has been attained, the *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"Men do not reflect that circumstances may appear terribly against an innocent man. The case of the Bourne in Vermont, has not escaped the recollection of our older readers. They were tried and condemned to death for the murder of Russell Colvin. The sentence of one of them was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was already in the State prison at labor. The other awaited execution. The remains of the murdered man had, as was supposed, been destroyed, but nails, and bones, and buttons from his clothes were found and identified. A few days before that named for the execution of the condemned man, Russell Colvin entered town, alive and well."

The Boston Transcript says, the Journal commits to mention the most marvellous feature in this case, which was, that the accused persons themselves finally confessed the murder, their minds having been wrought upon by some worthy religious people, who actually drove them to the belief in their own guilt.—*R. Rep.*

**Vice in High Places.**—Major Noah, in his Sunday Times, says: It is a melancholy fact that too many men who attain the highest honors of the ladder of ambition are addicted to vices the most loathsome and debased. We have seen a man, Governor of a State, so drunk before breakfast that he could not walk; we have seen a Cabinet minister so given to intemperance, that he kept a barrel of whisky;—and very poor whisky it was too—on top in his office; we have seen a Vice President, pretence of the U. S. Senate, rolling in the gutter of the city of Washington.

ingress; we have seen the whole American Congress so blue that not ten members could "see a hole through a ladder;" and we have seen a temporary Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives so far gone that he would have tumbled out of his chair if he had not been held into it by the hand of a member who happened not to be quite as drunk as himself.

**The Union—Eloquent Extract.**—The following beautiful passage is from a 4th of July Oration delivered at Charleston in 1809, by the late Hon. THOMAS S. GRIMKE, then a very young man:

"The American, who can look forward with calmness to the day of separation, must be either more, or less than man. He must be the victim of ambition or corruption; a deluded enthusiast, or a prophet of good, which the most sanguine dare not hope, and the keen-eyed statesman cannot foresee. Thenceforward the American eagle shall drop the olive-branch of peace, and grasp only the arrows of war. The hand which writes the declaration of disunion, shall feel the blood curdle in its veins; and the tongue which reads it to the world, shall stiffen in the act. The mountains that divide us, shall be 'the dark mountains of death,' and the streams that flow between, like the waters of Egypt, shall be turned into blood."

"Conceive the eventful crisis arrived, when the delegates of America meet to sever our confederacy. \* \* \* In vain may they call up the spirit of Washington to hallow their rites; like the prophet at Endor, he shall look but to blast, and speak but to curse."

**European Notions on the United States.**—The European correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says we greatly overrate both the amount and the value of the influence of our institutions on the popular mind of Europe. He says:

"The great mass of the people on the continent are either totally ignorant of our national existence, or have the vaguest idea of our geographical position, our history, our character, and our form of government. The Parisian matron, who inquired on my mention of Washington, if he was 'that horrid English physician who poisoned Napoleon!'—the Athenian, who congratulated me that our 'king was plenty rich, since he has got so much gold in California'—the Neapolitan, who was satisfied that 'America is the finest kingdom in Europe,' and wished me to take him there about—and the Custodian, at Pompeii, who could expound antiquities most admirably, but had never even so much as heard of America—afford fair illustrations of the intelligence generally possessed on the continent of Europe respecting our country. In truth, how should it be otherwise? Nearly half of the people are unable to read, and a large proportion of the remainder are both too poor to own books, and too uneducated to care for information. The educated class entertain the most inadequate and perverted ideas concerning us. They know, indeed, that we are a republic, but they have no proper conception of either the theory or the practical operation of our government; they understand that we have liberty, but they are ignorant of the moral strength which controls it, and of the great constitutional and legal barriers which hedge it in. How ought we to expect it to be otherwise, when, even in England, which has twenty times the facilities for information, ninety-nine men out of every hundred know so little of our political organization, as to be ready to reproach Congress for not at once abolishing slavery through the Union."

**From Washington.**—A Washington letter says:

An anecdote is current in the political circles which is of some importance as exhibiting the feeling of a portion of the South on the subject which has excited so much in earnest and apprehension. It is stated that General Armstrong, late U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to whom Gen. Jackson bequeathed the sword which he wore at the battle of New Orleans, recently declared, in conversing upon the proposed Southern convention, if that body should adopt measures contemplating a dissolution of the Union, he would unsheath the sword and rally the people of Tennessee to expel it as an entertaining treasonable design. I give the anecdote, as it is familiarly related, explaining the introduction of Gen. Armstrong's name by the fact that he has long occupied a high position in the Democratic party of the South, enjoyed the confidence of Gen. Jackson and all his political successors down to Mr. Polk, who conferred upon him the best office in his gift.

**Rye Coffee.**—We advise our friends who have not milk, to try Rye Coffee, or Rye instead of Coffee; a bushel of which may be had for three pounds of Coffee, and we pronounce it, if properly prepared, with about one third coffee to be equally as palatable, and much more healthy than the pure coffee itself; at least that is our deliberate opinion, founded on taste and experience both. The economy of the thing stands for itself.—*Asheville Messenger*.

**Tea.**—As a cheap, healthy substitute, we recommend that good, old fashioned southern growth, "sassafras." We honestly believe it better, more nourishing and healthier than all the tea and coffee in the world, when made rightly, not too strong, with plenty of milk. We go for the wholesome commodities of the Revolution, the luxuries of our country's growth, domestic economy, and "old Ned and co."—*Asheville Messenger*.

**The Englishman's Last and Fast Friend.**—His wife may leave him, his family disown him, his children run away from him, his business be avoided and desert him, but the tax-gatherer follows him to the grave. It must be most flattering to an Englishman's pride that, poor as he may be, he has always one acquaintance that will call with ceremony and share his last penny loaf. Solitude and selfishness can wait on England.



# CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 18.

**Senate.** A large number of petitions were presented, one of them by Mr. Clay, that the Senate should rebuke the spirit of disunion by expelling the first Senator who would dare to propose it; and a large number of reports on private bills were made.

The compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay were then taken up for consideration.

Mr. Downs opposed the resolutions, dwelling principally on the question of the admission of California. The boundaries assumed by California include an area of square miles three times the size of the largest new State. The sea coast claimed by her was greater than any five Atlantic States, and one third of the whole sea coast—Atlantic and Pacific—of the Union.

He was in favor of the Missouri line of 36° 30', and not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

**House of Representatives.** The day being assigned by its rules for the reception of resolutions, at an early period of the sitting a resolution was submitted by Mr. Davis, proposing to instruct the Committee on the Territories to report a bill providing for the admission of California into the Union as a State. The adoption of this resolution was resisted, and its passage prevented by the raising of points of order and motions to be excused from voting, to adjourn, &c., on all of which the yeas and nays were demanded and recorded, thus occupying the time of the House until midnight, when the impracticable struggle was terminated for the present by a decision of the Speaker that the day ended at 12 o'clock, and that the resolution as a matter of course must be laid over until the next resolution day.—*Nat. Int.*

Tuesday, Feb. 19.

**Senate.** Mr. Downs concluded his speech against the adoption of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions. In his remarks, to day, he alluded principally to the value of the Union to the Northern States of the Confederacy. He boldly defended the institution of slavery, declaring it to be a blessing to the negro race.

**House of Representatives.** In committee of the whole on the reference of the President's annual message.

Mr. Venable addressed the committee in a speech of an hour's length, in which he took high Southern ground, and contended that both the political parties in the North were equally opposed to the rights of the South.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, followed in a speech, principally devoted to a defence of the position occupied by the Free Soilers.

Mr. McLean made a short speech, in which he denounced the Northern Fanatics and Southern Hypocrites with equal bitterness. Pennsylvania, he said, occupied middle ground, and there existed no just cause for alarm among the friends of the Union, whilst the Key-Stone State remained steadfast in reality to that glorious Union. Mr. Day, of Missouri, obtained the floor, whereupon the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

**Senate.** After much debate, the bill to release the suttees of S. Swartwout was passed.

The California message was taken up, and Mr. Clemens spoke against the admission of California.

Mr. Cass replied in a speech of peculiar excellence, which will be noticed more at length.

The debate was continued by Mr. Clay and others.

**House of Representatives.** After numerous reports from committees, Mr. Stevens, of Pa., made a speech in committee of the whole on the northern side of the slavery question. He was followed by Mr. Buell.

Thursday, Feb. 21.

In the Senate Mr. Miller spoke at length on Mr. Clay's resolutions. He was in favor of conciliation and compromise.

In the House, Mr. Bissell spoke in opposition to the views and speech of Mr. Clingman.

In honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

**Disunion.—Mr. Clingman's Speech.**—Mr. Thomas L. Clingman, Representative of the 1st Congressional district of North Carolina, has made a regular disunion speech in the House. The most refreshing portion of the speech is that in which he gives the details of his plan for dissolving the Union. Hear him:—

"One fifth of the members voting was sufficient, he said, to sustain a call for the yeas and nays, and in that way a measure of legislation could be defeated.

"He believed that the requisite number of southern members was prepared to take that course, and he entertained the fullest confidence that it would be effectual. He anticipated that it might lead to a disruption of the House; but, he said, this district was slave territory and belonged to the south, so that it would be the representatives of the north, and not of the slave states who would be obliged to retire. The course of action he proposed would, he said, in effect, abrogate the present government, by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies. This would require the establishment of provisional governments north and south, and when they were once formed, there need be no expectation that they would be consolidated into a system like the present."

The course recommended by the Honorable member from Bamonte, to dissolve the Union, is to "abrogate the present government by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies;" and that is to be effected by calling the yeas and nays.

Sublime scheme! Wonderful man is Mr. Clingman! He utters his mouth, and down goes the whole American fabric in a trice—and all by the magic of his "yeas and nays!" But Mr. Clingman didn't seem to have very great confidence, that his scheme would work exactly as he intended. He admitted that "emergency measures" might be taken against it; and that if such measures were taken, the yeas and nays would be declared as if they were not.

and deluge the floor in blood!" Gracious Heavens! as father Venable would say.

But the scheme won't work, Mr. Clingman. Our fathers who cemented this Union under which we have attained a measure of prosperity and happiness, and whom, such as no people the sun ever shone on ever before enjoyed, did not leave their work to be destroyed by any such invention. The idea that 230 Representatives of the people are to be compelled by a few mad-caps to "abrogate the government by stopping the wheels of legislation and cutting off the supplies," is absurd, farcical. The scheme might be managed so as to afford fun for a couple of days, at the end of which time Mr. Clingman and his coadjutors in disunion would be glad to find themselves snugly encoined in bed, anxious for a night's repose after the exhaustion of their thirty-six hours' struggle to dissolve the Union by calling the yeas and nays.

Washington Whig.

## Disunion.

Mr. Inge points the supposed advantages of disunion to the South with the hand of a master. It is evident enough that he desires disunion. He most desire it, if he believes in the glowing anticipations in which he indulges. We think, therefore, it is his duty to resign his seat in the House of Representatives. He can no longer, consistently with the avowed sentiments of his speech, retain a seat there. He is sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. He supports it by showing the advantages to the South of breaking up that Constitution!

That we may not be accused of injustice to Mr. Inge, we transcribe a portion of his speech from the *Globe* newspaper:

"The Federal Government raises annually from imports more than thirty millions of dollars, which go into the national treasury, and indirectly on immense sums is levied upon the South for the benefit of northern manufacturers. This revenue is expended chiefly in the North; and while the South pays tribute to this Government, she is scarcely permitted to share in the largesse."

"Under a separate southern confederacy, we would be relieved of these burdens; the wealth of our soil would accumulate in the hands of its natural proprietors, to be expended within our own limits in works of utility and taste."

"Our monopoly of the valuable staples of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice, would insure us the chief control of the commerce of the world. Our natural facilities of intercommunication would invite an extended internal commerce. Holding the mouth of the Mississippi, and the most important part of its navigable trunk, all the produce of the non-slaveholding States, which seeks egress to the ocean through its channel, would pay us tribute. Cuba, with her institution of slavery and kindred sympathies, is ready to spring into our embrace, and a field of indefinite extension invites us south and west of the Rio Grande. With these views of future wealth and grandeur lighting up the path of our destiny, can you believe that we fear to tread it alone? When these points, barely noticed in my remarks, are fully elaborated in all their amplitude before the Southern Convention to assemble at Nashville in June next, can you doubt the unanimity of the South? I believe that love of the Union is still strong with the southern people; but will it be increased by a bold and free discussion of these topics?"

This fashion of speech Mr. Inge considers in the due fulfilment of his sworn duty to support the Constitution of the United States. He exhibits in glowing colors the advantages of separation, in order to inculcate a reverence for the Union and insure its stability. If Mr. Inge considers this true doctrine, let him resign his seat in Congress, and start upon his disloyal mission as a private citizen. No member of Congress can dwell upon the advantages of subverting our Constitution, without incurring the guilt of a crime to which we are reluctant to allude.

Republic.

## Bitter-ends and Disunion.

We have devoted time that might have been better spent to the perusal of the late speeches of Mr. Inge, of Alabama, and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, upon the policy of administration in regard to California and New Mexico. The object of these speeches seems to be to prepare the hearts of the Southern States for rebellion or revolution. It is right to call things by their right names. When men talk of disunion and dissolution, they talk of treason, and nothing less or different. This is the truth, and it is quite time that the truth were spoken.

If we understand the object of the proposed Southern Convention, as originally planned, it is, to adopt measures that may be rendered necessary by the passage of the Wilmot proviso. It seems that we are behind the age. The convention is to be held, if we understand some of the orators of the day, unless Congress shall legislate in all respects to satisfy the demands of any gentleman who is modest enough to set up his own ends as the standard of Southern rights and Southern exigencies. The object is agitation. The purpose is faction. Disappointed in their scheme for stopping the supplies—seeing that the Wilmot proviso is slipping out of their fingers—and determined, at all events, to embarrass and break down Gen. Taylor, the Bitter-ends now go in for a Southern Convention, if California is admitted by the majority of the two Houses of Congress as a member of the Union. That event is to constitute a new *casus belli*.—*Republic*.

Mr. Stanton and Mr. Inge are both Democrats of the "bitter-end" school, and a large part of their willingness to peril—nay, to destroy the Union, doubtless originates in the desire to cripple Gen. Taylor's administration. The *Republic* quotes passages from their speeches, where they declare resistance to the admission of California to the end of dissolution.

**JAMES F. PEARCE,**  
OPPOSITE COL. GOTT'S HOTEL,  
Has on hand an excellent assortment of  
**CONFECTIONARIES,**  
among which are

Candies, Cakes, Nuts of various kinds,  
Figs, Raisins, Preserves, Pickles, Toys and Cigars,  
together with almost every article usually kept in  
such establishments. He solicits a call from his  
friends and the public generally. He keeps the best  
of articles and sells very cheap. He will sell

Candy at 25 cts. per lb.  
by wholesale, and other articles proportionally low.  
Feb. 18, 1850.

# Sketches of Congressional Debates.

MR. CASS.

AN EXCELLENT SPEECH.—From a speech of Mr. Cass in the Senate, Feb. 20, we subjoin a portion which must commend itself to every reflecting citizen, for its candor, its wisdom, the justness of its views, the patriotic sentiment, the deep American feeling which pervades it.

The speech was made in vindication of his consistency on the great subject of present agitation, against remarks thrown out by Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, and others, who seem disposed to push the agitation to most unwarrantable extremes. Mr. Cass said that when the Wilmot proviso was first proposed, he had never concealed or denied that, if pushed to a vote, he should have voted for it. But he had not then examined the constitutional power of Congress, and the question had not excited that opposition which since threatens danger to the Union. Examination convinced him of the unconstitutionality of the Proviso, and his views were given in his celebrated Nicholson letter. And more recently, he had conferred with an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court, (Judge McLean, of Ohio,) who fully confirmed his impressions. After restating the positions of his Nicholson letter, and characterizing the Proviso as a stretch of power similar to numerous others where the governors acted without the consent of the governed, Mr. Cass proceeded with the remarks we have alluded to, as follows:

"The senator from Alabama [Mr. Clemens] will allow me to say that both he and the southern representation here and upon the other floor have an easy task before them. They all live in an excited community. They naturally partake of its feelings. And I do not say that it is an excitement without cause. There is too much cause for it, though none that would justify disunion, and none that disunion would make better. The provision in the constitution respecting the recapture of slaves has been too often and grossly violated and neglected. Every dictate of justice requires a law more efficient on that subject, and more efficiently executed. Such a law, with proper provisions, shall not want my vote. And this Wilmot Proviso, unnecessary and unconstitutional as it is, has justly given great offence to the South. I trust and believe its days are numbered. But allow me to say, sir, when southern gentlemen attribute the interference of the North with the subject of slavery to any serious calculation about the balance of political power or of material interests, they are in great error: It originates in other feelings. The spirit of inquiry is one of the marked characteristics of the age in which we live. It penetrates every where. There is nothing concealed from its research. Even the highest and holiest things are assailed. Why, sir, the rights of property in the South are assailed. And so they are in the North. There are men who contend that slaves should not be held in bondage, and there are men who contend with equal pertinacity that no one should hold land, but that all things should be in common. The marriage condition is assailed; the domestic relations are assailed; the being and attributes of God are assailed; and strenuous efforts are making to overturn the whole constitution of society. 'Error of opinion,' said Mr. Jefferson, 'may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.' Memorable words, and as true as they are wise. If the schoolmaster is abroad, he takes with him a great many unsound opinions, which, however, can only become dangerous by being met by resistance instead of argument. I have said, sir, that the southern gentlemen have an easy task before them. They feel their wrongs and express their feeling in no measured terms, and they are supported and applauded by a constituency which feels as they do. But moderate men in the North and West are placed in very different circumstances. They are endeavoring to check their excitement. They are throwing themselves into the breach. And yet their condition is not at all appreciated here, nor are they spared in the general denunciations that are used. We hear this every day, sir, and we are becoming very impatient. \* \* \* These continued reproaches, denunciations I may say, will necessarily provoke recriminations, and may go far towards converting a just cause into an unjust one. Why, sir, it is only a day or two since one of the most accomplished members of this body told us in substance that if a dissolution of the Union should take place, the northern portion, containing twelve millions of people of the Anglo-Saxon race, and embracing regions among the most fertile on the face of the globe, would be utterly destroyed; that their cities would become like Tadmor, their hills like Gilead, their fields like the Campagna, and themselves without prosperity, without hope; that the grass would grow in their high places; and that they would become like modern Tyre, while the southern cities would become like ancient Tyre, the *entrepôts* of the commerce of the world. All this gaites harshly upon my ear. I do not want any man to tell me what this Union would lose North or South by a dissolution. It is enough for me to know, that if not fatal to both, it would check the prosperity of both, and lead to consequences, which no wise man can contemplate without dismay. I am an American, with the most kindly feelings to every portion of our beloved country. Its strength is in its union; its prosperity in its union; its hopes in its union. I do not want any one to come here to tell me the evils the North would suffer from a dissolution. I need no lesson upon that subject. If any one can explain to me what advantage either section would gain by a separation, I might survey such a prospect with less apprehension than I now do."

Southern gentlemen will allow me to say, and I know they will appreciate the feelings with which I say it, for I have given proof of my desire to do them justice by the sacrifice of my political position, that they place the defence of slavery upon considerations which do not suit the spirit of the age. There is no use in going back to the days of the Patriarchs, and tracing the history and condition of slavery from that time to our own days, and proving its compatibility with the word of God and the wants of man. They have a much better foundation for their rights to rest upon than any such process. Slavery is an existing institution in the South, for which no living man is responsible. It is interwoven into the very texture of society. Between three and four millions of people, differing in race and color from the predominant caste, are held in bondage. I have seen a good deal of slavery; and I believe its evils are much magnified, and that the slaves generally in our southern States are treated with as much kindness

and consideration as are compatible with their relative condition of bond and free, and certainly as well as they would be treated in the North if we had slaves there. I do not see myself how such a mass of human beings can be set free.—Emancipation—unless the work, I may say, of ages—would equally destroy the whites and the blacks. God in his providence may bring it about. I do not see that man can. It is a question which concerns the southern States alone. They have every motive to deal with it justly and wisely, and every interference from abroad but adds to the difficulty of the position, and creates a natural reaction in every southern mind. Unfortunately, sir, every man who does not believe that slavery is the best condition of human society, and that a community never prospered as it might do without it, is too apt to be considered in the South as a northern fanatic, regardless alike of their rights and of the compromises of the constitution.

Now, sir, I do not believe this, and no consideration on earth can induce me to say so. I believe that slavery is a misfortune to any country. But the existing institution I have neither the power nor the will to touch. On the other hand every man in the North who does not believe it to be his duty to enter into a crusade against the South, and to cover the country with blood and conflagration to abolish slavery, is considered by a large portion of his fellow-citizens as a dough-face—that is the cant term—sold by his hopes or his fears to the South. And this is the condition of every man who avoids extremes in periods of great excitement, whether that excitement is moral, social, political, or religious. History is full of the most impressive lessons on this subject. While the excitement continues, you may as well say to the whirlwind stop, and expect to be obeyed, as to endeavor to check its progress till time and reason come to your aid.

Where all this is to end, I am not presumptuous enough to try to foretell. Hard thoughts are followed by hard words; and if these are not followed by hard blows, it will be owing more to the mercy of God than to the wisdom or moderation of man. I will merely remark in conclusion, that the senator from Alabama, [Mr. Clemens] has alluded to a peaceable dissolution of the Union. He will pardon me for saying, that I hope no one will delude himself with any such expectation. If it does not bring disappointment, the history of the world has been written to no purpose. In political convulsions, like that which would attend the breaking up of this confederacy, the appeal from reason to force is as sure to follow as the night succeeds the day. May He who guided our fathers in times of peril, direct us in the paths of peace and safety!

MR. CLAY. I thank the senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] for the few remarks which he has just addressed to the Senate; and I beg leave to say that I have not a particle of doubt the speech, so short, and to me so gratifying, which he made the other day, was an effusion perfectly spontaneous, unpremeditated, and unprepared. I do not know that I have heard from any senator the utterance of sentiments with more pleasure than I did from the Senator from Michigan on the occasion to which I allude. And allow me to say that the language with which he has just closed his short address to the Senate upon the ultraism—ultraism of which the country at this moment stands so much in danger, is founded, I regret to say, too much upon truth. \* \* \*

\*The remarks of Mr. Cass here referred to, appear on the first page of this paper.

In Senate, February 15—

MR. BADGER said that California presented herself here under circumstances vastly different from any attending the admission of any other State. California had no territorial government prior to the adoption of her constitution, and this he considered an important matter. Congress had the sovereignty of the land. Michigan was admitted without having had an act of Congress to authorize her to form a constitution, but Michigan belonged to that portion of territory to which was guaranteed the right of admission as a State, under certain circumstances, which had transpired.

But California had no territorial government, which was necessary in order to know who was to be represented—who was to be admitted into the Union. The United States having the sovereignty of the land, the consent of Congress, the agents of the United States, was necessary to the formation of a State government by the people of California. It was an act of revolution on their part—a wresting of the sovereignty from the hands of the power holding it by the Constitution and the provisions of the treaty.

MR. B. then examined the different articles of the treaty of Guadalupe, contending that, under its articles, the people of California were only to be admitted to the rights and privileges of American citizens when Congress should think it proper to do so. In considering the treaty, it had been maintained that Congress should retain this privilege of exercising its discretion as to the admission of the people of California even to the rights of the American citizen. The Senate, by a very decided vote of 46 to 3, had decided in favor of this provision. What became of all their prudence and caution, if the people of California had the right to set up a State government, and to be admitted here at any time, without that consent having been given by Congress?

He was an advocate of strict adherence to precedents. He was opposed to any departure from precedents in this case of California. He was, also, opposed to the consideration and settlement of this subject without any reference to the other subjects connected with it. They ought all to be settled upon some firm basis.—He thought this practicable, and the Union could be preserved. He adopted the saying of Gen. Jackson—the Union must be preserved. He agreed with what had been said, that a full and careful consideration of the subject should be had before any action, and that every Senator should express his views on it. He had stated his objections to the admission of California.—They were well weighed by him. He was, however, open to conviction, and, if it could be shown to him that, by admitting California, any thing could be gained, any thing effected to the settlement of the distracting questions of the day, towards the promotion of peace and harmony, he would willingly yield, and vote for her admission.

MR. WEBSTER said that he concurred with the Senators from South Carolina and Missouri in the propriety of giving this subject at this time, a full and calm discussion. It was a question in which the country, and all sections of the country, were deeply interested. So far as he was concerned, he would give to it a fair, calm, and deliberate consideration, and thought that it was the duty of every Senator to give his

attention to the subject, and to express the result of his deliberations.

The course of the Senator from North Carolina was a fair and candid one—setting forth his objections, but declaring himself open to conviction. He (Mr. W.) was ready to admit that the subject had its difficulties; but they were not insuperable ones, and he hoped that in the course of their deliberations these objections would be removed.

House of Representatives, February, 21.

MR. WINSTON took the floor and defended his action as Speaker, and his course generally in regard to the slavery question. Before he was elected he had said to the abolitionists of his own district, that however much he agreed with them on the abstract principle, he should not regard it a particular part of his duty to agitate the subject of slavery. He (Mr. W.) sympathized with no fanatics, wherever found, but when the rights and interests of the North were assailed, he had defended as he should continue to defend them to the best of his ability. He was opposed to ultraists at both ends of the Union. He thanked God that he had given him a spirit which incapacitated him to give satisfaction to ultraists anywhere. He coveted their abuse. If such men were to praise him, he would be prepared to exclaim as one of old, "what evil thing have I done that such men speak well of me."

He then alluded to the denunciations of him by Messrs. Giddings and Root, and retorted upon them a severe castigation. He alluded to the proposition of Mr. Root, for which he had been denounced for not voting. He deemed it the most mischievous proposition ever offered to the House. That gentleman, for the sake of notoriety had put in peril the question he intended to serve. For the sake of being regarded as a captain, and being ahead of the music, he was willing to sacrifice the very fortress of which he claimed to be the peculiar defender. If that resolution had been passed, all hope of a practical legislation would have been at an end, and the admission of California would have been a protracted struggle and discord.

MR. W. then reflected severely upon the free soil party. He said if he had been reviled, who were his revilers? The free soil party. Never before was there such a party who under the cloak of philanthropy revelled in abuse and calumny as the free soil sect. [Cheers.] He had never witnessed in the history of this country, or any other, such abuse as that with which the presses of this party have teemed and the speeches of this party have wreathed.

He then alluded to the question of the admission of California into the Union. He would, he said, do all he could to promote that measure. He did not believe that slavery could ever have existence there, or in any of the territories belonging to the United States, without the sanction of positive law; and he did not intend to give his aid to carry it there by the sanction of law. As to the plan of admitting California, he thought that exhibited by the recommendations of the special message of the President was the best plan. He thought it was the best course to pursue to save the Union and to promote Northern principles. He then spoke eloquently of the benefits of the Union, and said whatever might come, the Union must, at all hazards, be preserved.

After he concluded, Mr. Millson, of Va., took the floor. The Committee then rose, and

The House, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned till Monday next.

**T. C. WORTH,**  
**Commission and Forwarding**  
**MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.  
Feb. 1st, 1850. 41r

**A Likely Young Negro Boy.**  
22 or 23 years of age, belonging to the heirs at law of Robert Hall, dec'd, will be sold on the 12th of March, at the residence of Ruth Hall, dec'd, on a credit of six months.  
J. W. McMURRY, Adm.  
Feb. 18th, 1850. 443

**S. G. HAYES,**  
**RENDERSON,**  
HAVING taken the House recently fitted up in the centre of the village and near the Depot, I am prepared to accommodate travellers.

As I have given reference on my card, I will only remark, that strict attention shall be paid to my tables, and those leaving horses with me, (which shall be kept on reasonable terms) need apprehend no fears as to their treatment or being used. I also keep the stage office for the west. Meals always ready upon the arrival of the cars, and persons conveyed in hacks, buggies, or on horse back, to any of the surrounding country. Feb. 6th, 1850.

P. S. Persons wishing packages forwarded by the stage, by having them directed to my care, shall always be properly attended to. 433a

**Chair Factory.**  
CALL and purchase a neat set of Chairs. A hand-some lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers. Also, HOUSE PAINTING done at the shortest notice. Feb. 14, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

**Just Received by Express**  
A LOT of Ready Made Cloaks, Coats and Vests, which will be sold lower than the same article was ever sold in this market for cash.  
Jan 19 1850 39r JOAB HATT.

**To the Ladies of Alamance.**  
MRS. NANCY FREEMAN would inform the Ladies of Alamance county, that she has established herself at the TOWN OF GRAHAM, where she is prepared to repair and dress Bonnets in the newest and most fashionable style.  
Bonnets may be left at Messrs. Rankin & McLean's Store, in Graham, where they will be received, and returned when the work is done.  
Feb. 14th, 1850. 433m.

**DUNTON, HENRY AND LAWSON,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
No. 62 Market Street, Philadelphia.  
ALBERT A. DUNTON,  
T. CHARLTON HENRY,  
JOHN L. LAWSON.  
Jan. 1850 38-17

**DR. A. S. PORTER,**  
HAVING disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Wren, respectfully informs his services in this branch of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop, Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849 184r

**SALT.**—A superior article—at 75 cents per bushel. Also, CANDLES, TALLOW, and FEATHERS, &c., &c., at the Factory. Oct. 1849.

**The Southern Convention.**—In a long article in the National Intelligencer on this subject, we find the following paragraph, which contains a reference to some startling reports:—

"The proposed Southern Convention might not lead to any attempt to establish such a Confederation. In the estimation of many who are ready to embark in this Southern Convention scheme, we do not doubt that consultation with each other on their supposed grievances, a resort to moral and lawful remedies—such, for example, as co-operation towards effecting certain objects through the ballot-box—are alone intended. But in different quarters the purpose of *Disunion* is freely intimated. A rumor is in circulation, indeed, that a frame of Government for a Southern Confederacy is already prepared, by somebody or other, to be submitted to the Southern Convention, at its meeting, with the expectation of carrying it by a *coup de main*. We have ourselves been reminded, by a correspondent, in direct reference to this rumor, that the late French Revolution was but the work of an hour, the train having been so carefully laid that the explosion took place the moment the match was applied. We mention these things, not as believing the half of what rumor says, but as being sufficient to serve as a caution to persons and communities engaging in this matter, to look before they leap into the gulf, at the bottom of which the Almighty Ruler of Heaven and Earth only knows what they would find."

The National Intelligencer, true to its patriotic conservatism, points out the dangerous nature of the movement to assemble a Southern Convention, and in confirmation of its own just and well considered views, republishes numerous articles from various Southern and Southwestern journals, which may be supposed to express the reflective judgment of that portion of the country. We quote the Intelligencer itself, and ask attention to the subjoined remarks:

For any real aggressions on the rights of the South, we have already heretofore shown, the Judiciary affords an ample constitutional remedy; a remedy devised by the Southern Delegates themselves who framed the Constitution. The very first resolution of that Convention was, that a *Supreme Government* should be established; and among the next was, that the *National Judiciary* should have a jurisdiction of causes concerning the general harmony. The outlines foretold the prominent features of the great Charter granted by the people, in the General Convention, and in which it is in the power of the people alone—in convention assembled, or the States and Congress in the mode prescribed by the Constitution—to alter or revoke. The Statesmen of 1787 seem, with that wisdom of experience which we have lately ascribed to them, to have guarded every avenue by which, whether by a foreign enemy or by domestic disaffection, the integrity or supremacy of the Union could be assailed. Besides establishing a Judicial Tribunal to decide all cases arising under it, and all such as may arise between the United States and any one State, the Constitution also, foreseeing the possible case of attempts by more than one State, or by several States, to confederate against the General Government, declares that "No State shall enter into any Treaty of Alliance or Confederation," and, further, that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with any other State."

A CONFEDERATION, therefore, among several States, for any purpose conflicting with the Constitution or Laws of the United States, is forbidden, in terms, by that instrument itself.

A Southern Confederation, consequently, under any form of organization, exercising any power conflicting with the power and authority of the Union, would, if effective, be simply a dissolution of the Union, so far as those States were concerned; nothing more, and nothing less. The right of any State, or of several States, thus to make war against the parental authority, is a right which as a law of nature, must be conceded. But those who begin it are required, by an equally imperative law, to be able to show a case of such necessity as renders revolt inevitable; and they must be prepared also to abide all the consequences of such a conflict.

**Young Channing.**  
Thanks to my stars, I can say I have never killed a bird. I would not crush the meanest insect which crawls upon the ground. They have the same right to live that I have, they received it from the same Father, and I will not mar the works of God by wanton cruelty.

I can remember an incident in my childhood, which has given a turn to my whole life and character. I found a nest of birds in my father's field, which held four young ones. They had no down when I first discovered them. They opened their little mouths as if they were hungry, and I gave them some crumbs which were in my pocket. Every day I returned to feed them. As soon as school was done, I would run home for some bread, and sit by the nest to see them eat, for an hour at a time. They were now feathered and almost ready to fly. When I came one morning, I found them all cut up into quarters. The grass round the nest was red with blood. Their little limbs were raw and bloody. The mother was on a tree, and the father on the wall, mourning for their young. I cried, myself, for I was a child. I thought, too, that the parents looked on me as the author of their miseries, and this made me still more unhappy. I wanted to undo them. I wanted to sympathize with and comfort them. When I left the field, they followed me with their eyes and with their mournful reproaches. I was too young and too sincere in my grief to make any apostrophes. But I can never forget my feelings. The impression will never be worn away, nor can I ever cease to abhor every species of inhumanity toward inferior animals.—*Dr. Channing.*

**NEW GOODS.**  
**OUR FALL-WINTER SUPPLY IN STORE**  
embracing the usual variety.  
Which is offered on as favorable terms  
as any House in Western N. Carolina.  
Call and judge for yourselves.  
Nov. 1849 J. R. & J. SLOAN.

I HAVE the Agency for the sale of SANDS' SAPARILLA, in quart bottles, and Perry's Peppermint. Call and get an Almanack for 1850 and see what cures both have performed, and see if you will not do your good. Both are warranted—no cure no pay. Oct. 1849. W. J. McCONNELL.

ALLS can be had at the Store of W. J. McCONNELL, by the Reg. at 50 cts. per each. Oct. 1849. W. J. McCONNELL.



## Our Common Schools.

The Guilford Association of the Friends of Education held its regular quarterly meeting at the Common School-House in this place last Saturday. We regretted our inability to attend and witness the proceedings, which we understand were highly interesting. It is desirable to see our Common School Teachers become more and more interested in this Association and its objects: they already form the body of working men in it, and their continued exertions must be productive of the best results in awakening the spirit of popular education among us.

We are indebted to the *Common School Advocate*, published this week for the following notice of Saturday's proceedings:

### The Guilford Association of the Friends of Education.

This body met on the 23d inst., the President in the chair. The number of teachers and others in attendance was respectable, though not so large as could have been desired.

The first matter claiming the attention was the Report of the Executive Committee who were requested to prepare By-Laws for the government of the Association. As the subject had not been attended to, it was again left with said committee with a request that the By-Laws be produced at next meeting.

The next thing in course was the reading of the Essays by those who were appointed for that purpose at last meeting. We pretend to give little more than the main conclusions arrived at, hoping at a future day to publish some of them more fully:

I. William Reynolds: The proper branches to be taught in Common Schools. The position was taken that, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic should constitute these branches. The writer ought not to be misunderstood. He was not opposed to learning in the broadest and best sense of the term. But the primary object of our Common Schools is to educate those who are in rather limited circumstances. The fund is small. These fundamental matters ought to be thoroughly attended to. The teacher ought not to use up the time and attention which is due to them on more advanced studies. And if in the present crowded state of the schools the teacher does justice to these branches, he will find that he has enough to do. Instruction in them is due from the State to every child in it.

The essay was written for the schools as they are, not as they should be. It was generally approved.

R. F. Armfield and a few other teachers opposed it. It was thought that Geography and English Grammar should have been included. If the children do not learn these branches here, many of them learn them no where. Let our fund be increased, but by no means curtail the studies.

The President, by his remarks seemed to think there was too much restriction. He hoped the day would come, when the essentials of English Grammar could be presented to the student in a less laborious way than at present. We want more of the philosophy of language, as the instrument of thought. The language of a people is as their mental development. The mind cannot be cultivated without words. Words are not merely the vehicles of thought, but a part of thought itself. Without words we cannot think. There is a certain, almost divine property or power in them. No language exceeds the English. It is one of the most simple. It is the vehicle of all religion, of all science, of every thing great. Geography might also be taught—the outlines by drawing maps. Let the pupil know that the old places mentioned in the Bible, &c., are real places, Egypt, Judea, &c., and may now be visited. However—let the bottom rounds of the ladder be made strong, and of these Arithmetic holds the first place.

II. Samuel H. Wiley: The proper use of the Bible in Common Schools. This was an essay of considerable length and research. The excellence of the Bible was asserted and dwelt upon. Independent of its divine origin, it is a book of great power. Unlike other books, the power increases with the lapse of ages. It has been banished and burnt, but still lives. Its doctrines, if practised, inspire confidence and render all safe. In proportion as its power and principles are acknowledged and obeyed, nations advance in civilization and happiness. The one always accompanies the other. Youth is the best time for becoming familiar with its principles. And yet it was thought to be unsuitable for a school book. If it were used just as any other book, the reverence for its precepts might be diminished; on the same principle as if a teacher enter into all the plays, &c., of his pupils, he is not so likely to secure their respect as if he observe a less free intercourse with them. There are many things in it too which children cannot understand and might pervert to their injury. But while it was considered unfit for a text book for reading, it should be daily read in the schools.

Delilah Reynolds was not sure that these reasons were correct. She had first learned to read in the Bible. It had been her school-book, and yet she thought few or none had more respect for its teachings.

Wm. Reynolds also was rather opposed. If pupils read the Bible at school—even as a school book—they read it *once in their lives*, and unless they do read it then, it is to be feared many would not read it at all. Besides he was not certain that even as a reading-book, it was unsuitable. No book contains such a variety. All sorts of events are there described, in great variety of style; all passions are displayed.

The President seemed to favor this view, and threw out some interesting remarks on the Bible. The Parables of the New Testament were wonderfully instructive, but almost all pictures of real character, hence not so readily understood by children. He thought the peculiarities of the Old Testament had not been sufficiently alluded to in the essay. It is a child's book. Every thing is plain and simple. It is in this respect like Homer. The ideas are simple and told in a simple manner. Instance the history of Joseph. Such is its adaptation to children that some not over 4 years old, able to read little or none, through the medium of pictures and oral discourse, may be made familiar with most of the principal facts. Children delight in it. The translation of the Bible is a miracle. No book contains more "short, common, Anglo-Saxon words."

The essay was generally approved.

III. Douglas Clark: The proper method of classification and government of schools. This was a well written essay. The beauty and advantages of method and classification were strongly exhibited, as well as the great disadvantages and perplexities when order is not maintained.

A programme was given for 40 pupils in 8 classes. A time appropriated for the study as well as the recitation of each class. In respect to government, high ground was taken. The teacher's authority must be maintained; but it should be by love and not by fear. His desk should be a centre from which light and love should irradiate, and to which all might turn with pleasure. Let the teacher convince the pupils that he is their friend, and his dominions will not pass unheeded. It might sometimes be necessary to use corporal punishment, but this should be a dernier resort.

The essay was approved. William Reynolds thought it an excellent composition and beautiful in theory. It reminded him of the saying that when Cicero had made a speech, all said we have heard a fine discourse; but when Demosthenes spoke, all said, "Let us go and fight Philip." He thought it would be next thing to an impossibility to reduce the essay to practice, while human nature continues to be what it is. However, he was in favor of a high standard, and reaching towards it, if we could not fully come up to it.

IV. Delilah Reynolds: Propriety of more extensively introducing Female Teachers. Her essay was approved. We publish it in full.

Jesse H. Lindsay was appointed to prepare an address to the committee, &c., on the same subject. E. W. Ogden was appointed to prepare an account of the progress of the Common School System in this county, and of the difficulties encountered therein.

The following is Delilah Reynolds' neat Essay on the Advantages of Female Teachers:

That man is placed in the present world, on probation, a pilgrim for another and a better state of existence, is a position that will perhaps not be denied by any member of this Association. And in passing through the world he has duties to perform towards his Creator and his fellow creatures. He requires a course of training to prepare him for the performance of these duties. The man whose intellect is cultivated, but whose moral nature is wholly neglected, is more likely to be a nuisance than a benefit to society, as well as miserable in himself. Hence I conclude that the first duty of a teacher is to attend to the morals of his pupils. And of all morality, religion must be the foundation, or it will be defective in its very nature. And I adopt this as a prime article of my creed, that of religion, love is the sum. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." The ingenuity of man has been exercised for thousands of years, in devising plans of happiness, but none have ever produced one equal in efficacy to that simple mandate of Holy Writ, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." I believe it is utterly impossible for a human soul to be happy without exerting love, as that there should be day-light on the earth without the sun. Now I give it as my opinion, that the advantage of woman as a teacher is in the department of training the affections. In a course of eighteen years' teaching, I have found girls more susceptible of tender impressions than boys. The young female, having her own spirit imbued with love to the Author of her existence, and to the children under her charge, is, by the gentleness of her manners, very likely to infuse a similar feeling into their minds. They are then prepared for the reception of that masculine instruction, which teaches them the reasons of their moral duties.

Another advantage to be derived from the employment of females as teachers will be a greater diffusion of knowledge among that sex. It is a lamentable fact that the females of the present age, very few of them, have their minds elevated above a novel, or the latest fashion; and in their relationship to men, are either mere dolls or subjugated slaves, viewed as only necessary evils, instead of intellectual companions. Hence scientific gentlemen seek only the society of each other, and justly leave us to our ignorance and stupidity. But, for you, gentlemen, I trust, is reserved the noble work of commencing a change in this state of things in North Carolina, by encouraging young women to inform themselves in literary and scientific knowledge. Their minds will thus be furnished with a stock of materials for rational conversation.

Fueled the infirmity of declining health, I anxiously look round for a troop of young women to come up to the great work of training immortal minds for usefulness and happiness. But where are they? Gentlemen, I entreat you, enlist your sisters, enlist your cousins, enlist your neighbors, bring your daughters to this great work, that ere our souls shall cease to animate these mortal tenements, and our heads be laid beneath the clouds of the valley, we may see the schools of North Carolina directed by such characters as Homer, Milton and Catherine E. Beecher. Had I a dozen lives to live over, and each time the privilege of choice, I think I would return every time to be a teacher, and at each successive return endeavor to increase my exertions.

Believing mere literary knowledge to be of minor importance, I feel much less anxious about that than I once did; but knowing that the eternal life depends upon the character, the moral improvement excites my most anxious solicitude, and calls forth my most strenuous exertions.

### North Carolina Conference Academy.

CLEMMONSVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY. THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the direction of the Rev. F. X. FOSTER, A. M., a graduate of Randolph Mason College, and at present engaged in the Greensboro' Female College.

The expenses per session are, in the preparatory classes, \$5; an English course \$8; the regular Academic course \$12. Boarding, including fuel, lights, and washing, \$6 per month.

The Institution of the Academy is one of the most pleasant in the State, enjoying a healthy climate, and surrounded by a moral and religious community.

Students are prepared for any College they may prefer and for any class in College. The Institution has been chartered by the Legislature of the State, and adopted by the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South. All necessary facilities for the acquisition of knowledge will be afforded, and no exertions spared to make it one of the best and cheapest institutions in the country.

Those desiring further particulars will be furnished with Circulars by addressing either—Rev. F. X. Foster, Greensboro', or—Rev. Josiah Bethel, Clemmons ville, Davidson County.

November, 1850. 31:13

I HED. MOLASSES, new crop, of superior quality, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN January 1850.

30,000 lbs. Kings Mountain RON 50 Regs Nails For sale

April 30, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN

## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1850.

HILLSBORO' CONVENTION.—A passenger who came through Hillsboro' on Wednesday evening learned that all except six shares of the Hundred had been reported. Gen. Saunders had made a great speech before the Convention.

CONGRESS.—Ample sketches of congressional debates on the portentous question of the day are given in our paper. But possibly, after all, our extracts do not convey an exact impression of the state of feeling and debate in Congress, for we confess ourselves more apt to lay hold on those speeches which take the whole country in their scope and advocate conciliation and compromise, rather than those which are marked by the determination and bitterness of sectional feeling.

The latest news from Washington is gloomy. Several plans of compromise, by members of the Senate and the House, are rumored; but the present state of mind at the capital seems adverse to the adoption of any thing. Recriminating speeches have lately been delivered by some of the strong northern members of the House.

It appears to be the desire and purpose of the southern members to prevent the admission of California, until a plan of settlement of the whole territorial difficulty can be agreed upon. The first struggle in the House, marked by a geographical array of parties, took place on Monday, Feb. 18, on a resolution offered by Mr. Doty instructing the territorial committee to report a bill admitting California. Mr. D. moved the previous question, in order to force the resolution through without debate—a process frequently the cause of irritation, and in this case particularly so; and the last parliamentary resort of the minority—the calling of the yeas and nays on privileged motions for the purpose of producing delay—was adopted; the resolution was thus kept out until the day closed, lying over until the succeeding resolution day, the Monday week thereafter.

In the Senate a disposition is manifested to give the question of admitting the new State a full discussion.

Wednesday, the 20th Feb., was marked by a highly animated discussion in the Senate, led off by Mr. Clemen, of Alabama, who opposed the admission of California, and participated in by Messrs. Cass, Clay, Davis, Dodge, Foote, and others. It was in this debate that Mr. Cass expressed himself in the language transferred into this paper, and which, considering his position, is truly noble. An affecting tone of despair mingled with the elevated patriotism of his sentiments. For a man of honorable ambition, who has been long in the public service, to be borne to the wall as Mr. C. is by his own people at home, and endure besides, the taunts and slings of men even of his own party at the South, whose interests he has stood by unflinchingly, must excite the sympathies of hearts that have any chivalry in their composition.

The policy which Mr. Webster and some other northern senators are understood to be willing to pursue, of keeping California back until the whole question is settled, seems to us to dictate of wisdom. The interests of the South and of the whole Republic require a full understanding and a full settlement. The exasperation already aroused will require years of peaceful intercourse to allay. Another session of congressional agitation might render the breach irreparable. There seems to be no doubt of the ready passage of the bill to recover fugitive slaves—a step which will secure an undoubted constitutional right of the South, and remove one great practical cause of irritation.

Heaven speed the day when light shall break through the threatening gloom!

THE "UNION" A YEAR AGO.—The *Intelligencer* lately referred to the columns of abuse indulged by the *Union* on the appearance of Gen. Taylor's message recommending the admission of California, and quoted in reply the following extract from the *Union* itself of February 4, 1850:

"The South denies that Congress has any jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, and contends that the *People of the Territories alone*, when they frame a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, have a right to speak and be heard on that matter. This fact being settled, it really seems to us that this exciting question might be speedily adjusted, if calm counsels prevail. The South contends for her honor and for the great principles of non-interference and State equality. Why, then, cannot all unite and permit California to come into the Union as soon as she can frame a Constitution? Then, according to the doctrines which prevail on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, she may constitutionally establish her domestic institutions on any basis consistent with republican principles. The South could lose nothing by adopting this course. On the contrary, she would save all for which she contends."

"THE BITTER END."—The celebrated expression of the *Union* newspaper, claiming to be the "sole organ of the democracy" at Washington, uttered some months ago, to the effect that "no matter what face the future may wear, we shall oppose the Administration to the bitter end," has indelibly fixed upon the outskirts of the party, the appellation of "Bitter-Enders," and their factious opposition to the recommendations and measures of Gen. Taylor that of "Bitter-endism."

And, verily, Bitter-endism is exhibiting itself in a manner worthy its name!

Who MARTINOS have been held, in addition to those already noticed, in the counties of Davidson, Wake and Halifax, in which undiminished confidence in Gov. Manly found warm expression.

The meeting in Wake recommended that the Whig State Convention be held on Wednesday, the 8th of May, (the anniversary of the battle of Palo Alto.) The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have the most unbounded confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of Gen. Taylor; and we feel assured that his administration will be conducted in such way and upon such principles, as will advance the interest and honor of the country—protect the rights of each and every section of it, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

GEN. TAYLOR was present in Richmond, Va., on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument to Washington. He was received with every mark of respect and enthusiasm by the Virginia Assembly and by a large multitude of citizens from the surrounding country.

The Washington monument in Richmond is to be built by contributions from the State and from individuals. The cost will be one hundred thousand dollars.

MR. KING IN CALIFORNIA.—In reply to a string of interrogatories, (which were doubtless intended to go to Bankam as charges,) lately made by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, in the House of Representatives, relative to the instructions of the Administration to T. Butler King in his mission to California, the *Republic* makes the following explicit announcement:

"We are authorized to say that Mr. King had no secret oral or written instructions from the President, or any one else, on the subject of slavery or on any other subject."

"Mr. King had no advice whatever touching this important subject"—"MR. STANTON'S 'impossible' is to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Mr. King was authorized to say nothing to the people of California on the subject of slavery"—and said nothing to them, on behalf of the Government or on his own behalf, on that subject, tending to influence their action in regard to it."

THE VOICE OF TENNESSEE.—At the late session of the Legislature of Tennessee, a number of resolutions were passed by each House separately, in relation to the exciting topic of the day—the agitation in regard to the Union. The following resolutions were adopted by both Houses previous to their adjournment, on the 11th ult.

Resolved, That the chief source of happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States, both as individuals and as a nation, has been conferred by and through the union of the States and the adoption of our sacred Constitution, the adoption of which was effected by the compromises and concessions of our patriotic sires, both of the North and the South;

Resolved further, That the continuation of that happiness and prosperity, and even liberty itself, depends upon the perpetuity of the Union, "one and indivisible." That the destruction of the cause of liberty in our own beloved land will not confine its effects to the borders of the home of Washington, but that it would sound the death-knell of liberal Government in every part of the civilized world.

Resolved further, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a dissolution of these States to themselves, to their children, and to the world, and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their Revolutionary fathers, will stand by and defend the Union "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

Resolved, That the only method in which the Union can be preserved in its purity is to resist, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," any attempt to violate the terms of the compact.

REV. DR. DICK, whose name is familiar to the christian world, through his numerous and popular writings, is now, at the age of eighty, in absolute penury. A widowed sister and three grand children are dependent upon him for support. Two other grand children whom he sustained, have been admitted into a charity hospital at Edinburgh. The condition of this christian philosopher and author is a shame to christian England! Subscribers for his relief are solicited in several cities of the United States.

SOUTHERN MEETINGS have been held in the counties of Cumberland, Dublin, Sampson and Wayne, at which resolutions were severally adopted similar in tone to those of the meeting at Wilmington. The following are the Wilmington resolutions—the same that were presented to the Senate by Mr. Mangum:

1. Resolved, That we have witnessed with much anxiety the progress of fanaticism, and pointed disquietude at the north and of excitement at the south, on the subject of slavery.

2. Resolved, That a crisis has arrived, when it becomes necessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt such discreet measures as may avert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, excitement; or if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, as much as possible, their mischief.

3. Resolved, That the Union of the States is no less dear and important to us politically than to life individually, and we will, therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of principle.

4. Resolved, That dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence in the dissolution of the Union and the bloody consequences likely to flow therefrom.

6. Resolved, That in the hope that it will lead to some peaceful and honorable result for the preservation of the Union, and if that may not be in any event to a perfect unanimity of action in the Southern States, we recommended that a Convention of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts in this State be held in Raleigh on the 30th day of April next, for the purpose of considering this subject, and of agreeing upon a course of action.

pointing two delegates from the State at large to represent North Carolina in the Convention appointed to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday in June next, and that Delegates be appointed for each Congressional District in this State, by Conventions held in said Districts, in the said Convention to be held at Raleigh.

6. Resolved, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to attend the District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the second Monday in March next.

7. Resolved, That the Chairman also be authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of thirteen to be called a Committee of safety.

HIDING DIRT.—"What color is that man's pantaloons?" we asked a shrewd and humorous friend, the other day, as an honest-looking specimen of the "bone and sinew" passed by, with inexpressibles of a most indescribable hue.

"Ah," he replied, "I was raised on that sort of stuff, and know all about it. His wife, honest woman, dyed them with an express view to hiding dirt. She learned this useful art from the mother before her, she from old grand-mamma, and so on back to the Goths and Vandals or whoever else the good folks sprung from."

"You may smile," said he, "but be assured the art of hiding dirt is a great item, and I apprehend one of increasing importance, in the economy of civilized life. It is the study of our lives, and carried to an astonishing pitch of perfection. It is not confined to the women—bless them!—they are too candid and impulsive to succeed equally with their prudent lords in the art and mystery of hiding dirt. It takes the men to accommodate their dye-stuff to the appearances around them, and make the color of their character fit with the hues of this filthy world. The whole piece, warp and woof, dyed in the wool, becomes one ingenious and indelible stain thro' out; and the purifying laver of heaven itself must, in many instances I fear, fail to make of them fitting garments for a better world."

We replied, "The poet heard sermons from stones, but a sermon from a pair of lincey-woolsey breeches hardly ever entered his imagination."

Union Meeting in Philadelphia.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American says the Democratic meeting in the Chinese Museum on the night of the 22nd was attended by from 4000 to 6000 persons. It was characterized by great enthusiasm, and unanimity of action. The Hon. Charles Vernon presided.

The meeting was addressed by John Cadwallader, Robert Tyler, V. L. Broadfin and others. Col. Pigg reported a series of resolutions which expressed decided opposition to the principles of the Free Soilers, and provided for calling upon the Legislature to repeal all laws preventing the restoration of fugitive slaves, and supporting the votes in Congress, laying the Wilnot proviso on the table. The resolutions throughout breathe a warm attachment to the Union. They also take strong grounds against the rights of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery.

A Remarkable Whaling Voyage.—The ship Junior, owned by Messrs. B. R. Greene & Co., of New Bedford, has just returned from a cruise through the Northern and Southern oceans, in which she penetrated to the icy barrier in the Southern seas, and thence proceeded to the Arctic ocean. She made, in seven months and twenty days, a run of more than ten thousand miles, exclusive of the distance in cruising for whales, and obtained in the mean time a full cargo of oil and bone; accomplishing the distance from the South polar circle to the North polar circle, and taking one thousand nine hundred barrels of oil, in five months and ten days.—The *New Bedford Mercury* says, "We are not aware that a similar achievement has been performed by a ship of any nation."

Indiana.—The Legislature of the State of Indiana has made provision to procure a block of marble, to take its appropriate place in the National Monument at Washington. It is to bear the following inscription:

INDIANA  
Knows no North: no South: nothing but the Union.

Taking it in its largest sense—the sense which, no doubt, it is intended to convey—a sentiment could at this time be more appropriate. It expresses the deep feeling of the people of Indiana; which, while it is free, ready and willing to manifest in every lawful way, in accordance to the South her just constitutional rights, is nevertheless equally firm and unyielding in the determination to sustain the Union at all hazards. *Indiana Paper.*

Some of the hot headed free democrats, who were sincere pure Jackson men, who swore they would put down the administration of John Q. Adams, even though pure as the Angels in Heaven—the same free democrats who supported Polk, Texas and Slavery, pretend, now, to oppose slavery because "slavery is a sin against God." These chaps, since 1846, have been taken from them have become exceedingly pious.—*Bellevue Falls (N.Y.) Gazette.*

The "Firebrand" Rejected.—A series of free soil resolutions was rejected by the Connecticut Democratic State Convention, last week, by a vote of 168 to 47. An attempt to reaffirm the resolution passed by the last Legislature, was voted down by an equally decisive vote—151 to 57. The convention re-nominated the State ticket of last year, Col. Seymour receiving 162 votes to 38 scattering; for Governor.

What the Steam Engine does.—It propels, it rows, it swims, it screws, it warps, it tows, it elevates, it lowers, it lifts, it pumps, it drains, it irrigates, it draws, it pulls, it drives, it pushes, it carries, it brings, it scatters, it collects, it condenses, it extracts, it spits, it breaks, it confines, it opens, it shuts, it digs, it shoves, it excavates, it ploughs, it thrashes, it separates, it winnows, it washes, it grinds, it crushes, it siles, it boils, it mixes, it kneads, it moulds, it stamps it punches, it beats, it presses, it picks, it hews, it cuts, it splits, it shaves, it saves, it planes, it turns, it bores, it mortices, it drills, it heads, it blows, it forges, it rolls, it hammers, it rasps, it files, it polishes, it rivets, it sweeps, it scuttles, it cards, it spins, it winds, it twists, it knaws, it weaves, it plucks, it combs, it prints.

Our Umbrella.—Who has got it? It was marked on the handle "C. Holden."—*Eastern Argus.*

We suppose you will be very much B. Holden to any one who will bring it back.—*Argus.* The rogue who has it will not be very anxious to C. Holden.—*Yankee Blade.*

C. Holden has Ca the Umbrella—which was more consoling than to see the contemptible colt that cabbaged it.—*Argus.*

So, after all, the Umbrella is with Holden.—*Bangor Gazette.*

More likely to be up-Holdeh, if we live any such rain storms as that of Sunday last.—*Argus.* If found, our advice would be U. Holden on in future to so necessary an article as an umbrella.—*Horn's R. R. Gaz.*

"For a mere Song."—Jenny Lind, the celebrated "Swedish Nightingale," has agreed with Mr. Barnum, of New York, to sing 150 nights in the United States. She is to receive more than 2,500 dollars for each night—nearly \$400,000 in all,—have all expenses of herself and suite of six persons paid, and a carriage constantly at her disposal, during the two years she will be here.

Moderate terms these! But then she is said to spend all she makes in charity. So it is all right.

Mark 'em.—Messrs. Chase, Hale, and Seaward, of the Senate, voted to receive a petition from Pennsylvania, presented Feb. 11, 1850, by Jack Hale, for dissolution of the Union. We don't wish any body to oppose the right of petition, but we would have no man's petition granted which was for the privilege of committing perjury.—*Bellevue Falls (Vermont) Gazette.*

The following was one of the regular toasts at a dinner lately given to the Hon. Gerrit Davis, of Kentucky, by the members of the Louisville Bar:

"The Union: Entire, indivisible, and sacred: the strength and glory of the Republic. Next to our Maker, it challenges our highest reverence. We pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour to maintain it."

Punctuation.—A toast drank at a 4th of July celebration, was given as follows: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage."

The Boston Post thinks the punctuation erroneous, and should be corrected thus: Woman—without her man, would be a savage.

General Morris' toast at the Printers' Festival, New York:

THE AMERICAN UNION—What God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

A union of lakes—a union of lands—  
A union of States none may sever,  
A union of hearts—a union of hands,  
American Union forever!

It is said that Senator Dickinson, of N. Y., will soon introduce a bill into the Senate to abolish copper cents. He will offer as a substitute a silver and copper coin about the size of a dime.

A black rainbow was seen at New Haven, on Tuesday evening. Its direction was from the northwest to the southeast, and it lasted about twenty minutes. It was very perfect, and of great size.

DIED.—On the 18th ult., in the south part of this county, Mary Reynolds, aged 81 years and 2 months. The deceased had been an irreproachable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for about 50 years. Having led a pious life, she was as one that waited for her Lord; and when the solemn call was made, she had naught to do but to obey. Her end was peace.

FOR SALE.  
AS I am anxious to remove to the West, I will sell a small but valuable tract of LAND in the county of Guilford, 8 miles North of Greensboro', lying on the waters of Rocky Fork, adjoining the lands of Archibald B. V. Lane Pearson, de'd, James P. Mitchell and others;—containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. There is some valuable bottom land attached to it. The farm is in fine plight for cultivation. Any further description is needless, as the gentleman who wishes to purchase will examine for him self. I will sell a bargain.  
ALEX. WOODSON,  
March 1, 1850. 45:13

COOPERING BUSINESS.  
THE subscriber has located himself one mile from the court-house, on the road leading from Greensboro' to Orono's and, where he is making all articles in his line that are wanted in this country, such as Flour and White-Rye Breads, Washing tubs, Keelsons, Water-Buckets, and Pails, Halt Bushels and Peck Measures,—all of which will be executed in the most neat and durable style.  
REPAIRING attended to on the shortest notice. All orders thankfully received and attended to.—Cash and Produce taken for work.  
March 1850 45:14 WILLIAM COX.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Greensboro' 12th Feb., 1850.  
To Col. Bonn, Scott, Sloan, and Sherwood, commanding the different regiments in the county of Guilford.

You are hereby commanded to parade your respective regiments in the town of Greensboro' on Friday the 3rd day of May next, ready for review and inspection.  
F. L. SAMPSON,  
Brig. Genl. 8th Brigade, N. C. Militia.

By order:  
Josh Hunt, A. D. C.

RANKIN & McLEAN have a quantity of FLOUR on hand. Also a large lot of BACON and LARD. May 25, 1849.

A LARGE quantity of CASTING iron, such as Pails, ovens, skillets and iron, extra oven and plough moulds; price from 4 to 8 cents per lb. W. J. McCONNEL.

SHOES, BOOTS AND BROGANS, and Rubber Over Shoes—the largest stock now offered for sale for less price than they can be bought in this market for. Oct. 1-49. W. J. McCONNEL.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—BIBLES from 25 cents to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6 to 4 c. 200. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

DULLARD ROBES.—One tale Buffalo Res whole skins, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN Nov 1849.

FOR CONSUMPTION.—Hawley's compound Syrup of Naphtha—A Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Price 50 cts. D. P. WELLS.



# VARIETY.

"Young Equity has temples fair,  
Crowned by locks of dark brown hair.  
A thousand sweet humanities  
Speak wisely from her hazel eyes.  
Her speech is ignorant of command,  
But it can lead you like a hand.  
Her white teeth sparkle when she smiles  
In laughter moved, of her red lips.  
She moves—all grace—with gliding limbs,  
As a white-breasted cygnet swims."

## WARREN'S YURE HOSS!

Some years since, when the State of Missouri was considered Far West, there lived on the bank of the river of the same name of the State a substantial farmer, who, by years of toil had accumulated a tolerable pretty pile of castings, owing, as he said, principally to the fact that he didn't raise much taters and mays, but rite smart of corn. This farmer, hearing that good land was much cheaper further South, concluded to remove there. Accordingly, he provided his oldest son with a good horse and a sufficiency of the useful to defray his travelling and contingent expenses, and instructed him to purchase two hundred acres of good land, at the lowest possible price, and to return immediately home. The next day Jeems started for Arkansas, and after an absence of some six weeks returned home.

"Well, Jeems," said the old man, "how'd you find land in Arkansas?"  
"Tolerable cheap, Dad."  
"You didn't buy more'n a hundred acres, did you, Jeems?"  
"No, Dad, not over a hundred, I reckon."  
"How much money hev you got left?"  
"Nary red, Dad, cleaned rite out."  
"Why, I had no idee travelin' was so spensive in them parts, Jeems."  
"Wal! ju jest try it woust, and yule find out, I reckon!"

"Wal! never mind that, lets here 'bout the land, and—what, wate's yure hoss?"  
"Why, yu see, Dad, I was gone long one day—"

"But, wate's yure hoss?"  
"Yu hold on, Dad, and I'll tell yu all 'bout it. Yu see, I was gone long one day, and I met a feller and he said he was agoin my way tu—"

"But, wate's yure hoss?"  
"Dod darn n' hide, ef yu don't shet up Dad, I'll never get to the hoss. Wal, as we was both agoin the same way, me and this feller joined company, and 'bout noon we hitched our critters an' I set down aside u a branch and went to eatin' a snack. Arter we'd got thru, this feller sez to me, try a drap uv this red-eye, stranger. Wal, I don't mind, sez I—"

"But, wate's yure hoss?"  
"Kunmin to him time by, Dad! So me and this feller sot thar, sorter torkin and drinkin, and then he sez, stranger, lets play a leetle game uv seven up, takin out uv his pocket a greasy, round cornered deck uv kards. Don't keef ef I do, sez I. So we set up side uv a stump, an' commenced to bet a quarter up, an' I was slayin him orful—"

"But, wate's yure hoss?"  
"Kunmin to him, Dad! Bime by, luck changed, an' he got tu winnin, an' pretty sune, I had'n' nary nuther dollar! Then, sez he, stranger, I'll gin yu a chance to get even, an' play yu one more game. Wal, we both plaid rite tite that game, I swar, an' we was both six and six, and—"

"Wate's yure hoss?"  
"Kunmin to him, Dad! We was six and six an' 'twas his deal—"

"Will yu tell me wate's yure hoss?" said the old man, getting riled.  
"Yes, we was six and six, and he turned the jack!"

"Wate's yure hoss?"  
"The stranger wun him a turnin that jack!—N. O. Delta.

## THE JOCKEY JOCKEY.

The New-York Spirit of the Times narrates the following good anecdote:

Tom H— had a horse which wouldn't go for love nor money, nor even that charm against stubbornness a pair of persuaders, without he was so inclined. Being heartily tired of him, he hit upon an expedient to make him sell. In the neighborhood was a village bordered by a steep hill, on the outside of this Tom geared his horse in a little wagon, and then built a fire under him. Of course this raised the animal's spirits, and he went tearing over the hill to the town regardless of his limbs. Tom's screams brought out the citizens, who at length succeeded in stopping the maddened creature.—Springing to the ground, he exclaimed—"I must get rid of this horse; he is too spirited for me."

Whilst this was passing a member of the Jockey fraternity, who owned a horse, which remarkably showy, belonged to the unfortunate class of those that "could not go," was sitting in the tavern door. It immediately struck him that this was a good opportunity for a "sell." Stepping out, he remarked: "that is a fine horse of yours stranger; do you say he is too spirited? I have one which is an excellent steady creature, but for myself I love a faster goer. How will you trade?"

They walked to the stable, examined their respective animals, and in a short time, agreed to trade even, each chuckling with the thought of having "done" the other. Tom immediately proceeded to harness his new gotten prize; but fancy his feelings when he found she would not move an inch!—In the meantime the Jockey stood by enjoying the joke.

"Oh! I do follow, you were sold that time," said he.  
"If I'd do her as I did your's she'd go too," growled Tom.  
"How's that?"  
"Build a fire under her!"  
The Jockey smiled.

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Williams, and after detaining him

some time, with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up:—"Now, Doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment, if it is in your power to reach it." "It shall be done," said the Doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin, which stood upon the sideboard!

He fixes 'em.—A quick advertiser to cure, among other incurable diseases, Marchozaris, Abdelkader, Hippotamus, Potato-Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflammation of the Abdominal Regions, Ager Fits, Shaking Quaker Visits, and all kinds of Anniversary.

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature, declined answering the speech of a member who was remarkable for nothing but his frothy and pugnacious impudence and self-conceit, thus:—"Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing."

## ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Art-Union of Philadelphia is established in the city of Philadelphia, is chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been in active and successful operation over two years. Its object is, to encourage the labors of American Artists by creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the United States—now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The Annual subscription is Five Dollars, for which each subscriber, in addition to the right of membership, receives an ELEGANT ENGRAVING, a copy of the transactions for the year, and a chance of obtaining a VALUABLE PAINTING.

The money obtained from the subscribers is first appropriated to the payment of the necessary expenses of the Institution, and to the engraving and printing of an original American Work of Art, after which the remainder is distributed in the form of certificates applicable only to the purchase of such works.

The Institution is conducted by a board of Managers who receive no compensation; so that all the money received, after deducting the above named expenses finds its way into the hands of the Artists of the United States.

The drawing takes place on the first Monday of May, annually. The subject of the Engraving for 1845-46, is *MERCY'S DREAM*, by Huntington, a work that has been justly praised and admired—to be engraved by Ritchie, in the mixed style of line, stipple and mezzotint, 15 by 21 inches in size, and ready for delivery before the drawing in May next. October, 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
Davidson County, In Equity.  
David Loftin, Adm. of  
Samuel Lambeth, dec.  
vs.  
Amos Lambeth et al.

In this case it appearing to my satisfaction, that the following persons who are defendants in the above case, are non-residents, to-wit: Aaron Lambeth, Alfred Lambeth, Joseph Gadd and Rachel his wife, James Vanstony, Thomas Lambeth and Burrell Lambeth. They are hereby advertised for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot and notified to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1846, and plead, answer or demur to the several allegations of the plaintiff, or judgment will be rendered pro confesso and the case proceed ex parte as to them.

Witness Alfred G. Foster, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County. Given under my hand at office in Lexington this 4th day of Feb. 1846  
ALFRED G. FOSTER, c. m. c.  
Pr. adv. \$5 426

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Guilford County.  
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.  
Henry Taylor vs.  
Martha Taylor  
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Martha Taylor, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Raleigh Register for three months, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Guilford at the Courthouse in Greensboro' on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing and determined ex parte.

Witness, W. A. Caldwell, clerk of said court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A D 1845 W A CALDWELL, c. c.  
Pr. adv \$5 3113

HENRY T. WILBAR  
WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of

HATS AND CAPS  
manufactured expressly for this market, and which are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or a reduction will be made which will be satisfactory.

I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Silk, Angora, California's or Gold Diggers of 4 kinds, and Wool Hats of every variety; Cloth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Hair and combed Glazed Caps, selling in price from 15 cents to \$10.

The above Hats and Caps will be sold at very moderate prices, and all persons may depend on getting bargains for cash or fur.

N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Red & Gray Fox, Opossum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skins. Greensboro', Oct. 25, 1845.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD  
THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO. of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in the art of BOOT MAKING, as to fit, fashion, durability and workmanship.

They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inseam Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fashion.

SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Bussies.

We do not go so far as to challenge the State—all we want, is for the public to call and give us a fair trial.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Shop one door north of R. Kirkman & McLean's store. February 6th, 1846. 424f

HIRAN C. WORTH,  
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tender his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions be observed. Cottage, Court-House, Jail, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Drawings can be had when desired.  
Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'. Jan. 14th, 1846.

## Blackwood's Magazine AND THE British Quarterly Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.  
Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "THE END IS NOT YET," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,  
AND  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great religious movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanns, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by the combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS:  
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 pr. annum  
For any two, do 5.00 "  
For any three do 7.00 "  
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 "  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "  
For Blackwood & three Reviews, 9.00 "  
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "  
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

## PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,  
THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,  
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,  
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
EDINBURGH REVIEW,  
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals, at \$7 a year, or to four Reviews at \$9, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

Consecutive premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
79 Fulton Street, New York.  
Entrance 54 Gold st.

## GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first Session of the College year 1845-50, commenced in this Institution on the 4th Monday in July, and will close on the 4th Monday in December. The second session will begin on the first Monday in January next, and close on the first Thursday in June, with the graduation of the senior class, preceded by a public examination of the students.

EXPENSES:  
Board for 5 months at \$5 per month, \$40  
Tuition, either in the classical or English department 20  
Music, 5  
French or Spanish, 5  
Painting and Drawing, 15  
Oil Painting, 15  
Needle Work and Sewing Work, 5  
A person paying the sum of \$100 per session is entitled to board and tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras.

N. B. No account to be opened in stores unless expressly ordered by parents or guardians.

The College is recommended to public patronage by a retired and healthy location, a safe and prudent government, and a full and experienced Faculty, consisting of eight or more Professors and Teachers, with every facility for imparting the highest order of instruction to its inmates.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL,  
Aug. 6, 1845 Pres. Board of Trustees.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to the people of Greensboro' and the adjoining country at large for the patronage received for the last year, and hopes by industry and punctuality to merit a continuance of the same.

REUTERS  
of the best kind always kept on hand for sale. Also  
TURNING  
of all kinds done in the best style and at short notice.

Country produce taken in exchange at the market price. Shop one half mile from the courthouse.  
Jan. 1850 (Ap 28) P. AMOS.

## BONNETS.

I take this method of informing the people of Greensboro' and surrounding country, that I have again commenced bleaching and dressing Bonnets, and also making Silk Bonnets. As my work is known to be of the people, I hope I will be prepared to give general satisfaction to those who may call on me. Those disposed to give me their custom will find me at my residence on the back street east of the carriage shop, in the house lately occupied by Wm Elliott.  
Jan. 1, 1850 37-3m MARY KIRKMAN.

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.  
PAIN ERADICATOR.  
PAIN EXTRACTOR.  
THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, &c.—primal or rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.  
For sale by J. P. WEIR.

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Dr. Brandreth would call special attention to the following letter from  
ARNOLD BUFFUM, THE PHILANTHROPIST.  
New York, Third Month 25, 1845.

Dr. Brandreth, my dear friend—I am to be good and to do good is the highest duty of man; and if to do good is the best evidence a man can give that he is good, then I feel bound to address thee as one who has come up to the mark of man's destiny.

As a testimony that this is not vain flattery, I give the following brief sketch of my own experience. When I was twenty years old, I was very sick for about two months, with what my physician called "slow fever," during which time I took much medicine; from that time, for thirty-four years, I was very often sick and under the care of the physician.

About twelve years ago, I had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, during which I was attended by Doctor Moore, of Philadelphia. I then regarded myself as an old man with a broken down constitution, swiftly descending to the grave. Soon afterwards, however, I purchased a box of Brandreth's Pills, and finding them on trial to be more effective in removing disease than any medicine I had ever tried before, I replenished my supply from time to time as occasion required.

Since that time I have spent three years in the western country, where I was very much exposed to vicissitudes likely to produce disease; twice I have crossed the Atlantic ocean, and have now spent the last four years in an office in this sickly city. Once while travelling in the west, I was taken suddenly very ill. The friend at whose house I stopped called in a physician, who made a very careful examination of my case, and proposed to commence a process which he stated would so reduce my system as to confine me to the house for at least six weeks, but I declined his prescription, took a dose of Brandreth's Pills called the next day and paid the physician for his visit and pursued my travel; and this is the only instance of my being visited by a physician since I purchased the first box of Brandreth's Pills twelve years ago.

My health is now vastly better than it has been for 34 years before I commenced the use of these Pills. They have been my constant companion wherever I have been, by land or by sea, and my only medicine; I am now ten pounds heavier than I was before I used them; when I take a cold now, I have no cough; and I attribute all this change, under God, for the substitution of Brandreth's Pills for the frequent bleeding and the calomel dosing to which I was before subjected. My wife too by the same means, enjoys the same uninterrupted good health. Our doctor's bill, for both of us, have not amounted to five dollars in twelve years. When we find our health impaired from any cause, we take a dose of Brandreth's Pills, and the difficulty is removed; and judging from my own experience, I believe every family should adopt the same practice, the health and the longevity of the community would be greatly promoted.

Most respectfully, thy friend,  
ARNOLD BUFFUM.

PATIENTS  
cannot be too often reminded that, in all obstinate and long-drawn-out diseases, will finally effect a cure, except in those cases where nature is altogether exhausted, before this medicine of healing powers was used.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & S. Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, James town; Worth & Stanly, Centre; J. & R. Gilmer, Guilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lunsbury, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

## CONSUMPTION CURED DAILY BY DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY, as well as the public, are struck with wonder at the numerous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine, and it is now acknowledged by many of our most eminent physicians to be a certain and speedy cure for tubercular consumption, in its worst stages. It has been recommended by that eminent physician, Dr. Mott, and is constantly used in the Marine Hospital at Savannah, Ga., by Dr. Arnold, the senior physician of the hospital. The London Lancet, London Medical Journal, British and Foreign Review, and all other of the London Medical Journals, have spoken in praise many times of the surprising effects of

DR. HASTINGS' PREPARATION.  
It has been thoroughly tried, not only in the Hospital under the charge of Dr. Hastings in London, but also by all the first physicians in England, and all have fully endorsed it as an unrivaled remedy in Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs. The following are a few of the opinions expressed by the Medical Faculty of England. Dr. Williamson, of Manchester writes:

"UNDER ITS INFLUENCE  
I have seen the emaciated being, on whose brow death had seemed to have set his seal, acquire invigoration and strength—and exchange his early morings of intense suffering and distressing cough for the sound repose which alone accompanies sound health."

DR. WARE, OF LIVERPOOL.  
Says—"I regard Hastings' Syrup of Naphtha as one of the first medical discoveries of any age, and consider its agency in curing consumption as established beyond all doubt or question."

Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster, "Hails it as the great consumptive antidote and cure;" and Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, pronounces it "the only known remedy which may be relied on for removing tubercles from the lungs, and preventing to motion of others."

A single bottle will prove its efficacy. All the proprietors of the medicine are of one opinion, the action of which will prove to the patient the virtue of this medicine.

Coughs, colds, bronchitis, decline, asthma, night-sweats, and spitting of blood, are cured in a surprisingly short space of time; the severest coughs having yielded to the treatment of the Naphtha Syrup in the short space of forty-eight hours. James Western of Pontiac, Michigan, was attacked with spitting of blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried

HASTINGS' NAPHTHA  
which stopped it in half an hour. To enumerate all the cures performed by this medicine would occupy a volume, the accompanying having been selected by the American agent from a mass of certificates which have been received by him.

## More proof of the curability of consumption BY DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.

Read the following letters, and doubt if you can: Middlebury, Vt. March 16, 1849  
Mr. P. P. Francis: Sir—My son's wife, who lives in the house with me, having been some time past running down with consumption, accompanied with an incessant cough, became so feeble that she could not turn herself in the bed. Her two physicians stated that one lobe of her lungs was destroyed, and that the other was seriously affected—that her case was hopeless, and that it was of but little use what she took. About which time I heard that you advertised Hastings' Naphtha. I sent for one bottle, and on first using it, her cough was much relieved, and in less than one week her cough entirely left her, and she was able to walk about. I sent for five bottles more, and she has used a part of them, and I cannot now forbear communicating the astonishing effect, which has surprised the physicians and all that have seen her, for she is as one newly raised from the dead, and is now able to be about and attend to the ordinary duties of her household.

I am a stranger to you, but I wish to send you this for the benefit of the world. I believe I am acquainted with consumptive cases, there having been eight deaths in my father's family in about five years by that dreadful disease. I am, respectfully yours,  
ZEBINA CUSHMAN.

For sale in Petersburg and Richmond, Va. by the wholesale druggist, and in Greensboro' N.C. by Jan. 15, 1850. Gm D. P. WEIR.

IRON.—I have a quantity of country iron in stock which I will sell by the quantity under the market price for many months. W. J. McCONNEL.

## FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensboro', N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

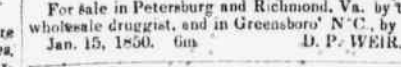
Apples, per hundred, \$10 00  
Peaches, " 12 50  
Apricots, " 25 00  
Plums, " 25 00  
Nectarines, " 15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensboro', will meet with prompt attention.  
THOS. H. FENTRESS,  
N. B. Orders may be left with George McKee, Esq., at Franklinville. T H F  
Nov 12, 1849 311f

## SHADY GROVE ACADEMY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. C.  
THE SPRING SESSION of this School begins the 1st of February, 1850. Boys are prepared for College. The situation is healthy. Board can be obtained in the family of the Teacher, or in good families in the immediate vicinity.

Terms: Board, everything but lights included, \$5 per month. Tuition—Languages, &c., \$12.50—English Branches \$10 per session of 5 months.  
RUFUS H. SMITH,  
Dec. 1849 369 Teacher.



IN QUART BOTTLES.  
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz.

Scrophulous or King's evil, Rheumatism, Obstructed Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the face, Blisters, B-les, Chronic sore eyes, Ring worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scat-ica, or Lambago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, Acetites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudences in life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrophulous patient, covered with ulcers, languishing to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rock of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

## THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF GOODS; CALL and see the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, consisting of Dry Goods;

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS  
of every description;  
Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets;

Also a very large stock of Groceries of all kinds. Nails and Iron, &c.—Our object is to sell goods enough so as to enable us to lessen the profits asked on goods heretofore, and still make some money by the operation. Call and examine the stock—you will find a pleasant set of clerks to wait upon you, and have no doubt you will be satisfied it is time well spent. Oct. 1849. W J McCONNEL.

## A CARD.

GREENSBORO' is the place, and now is the time to purchase FURNITURE. For proof of this let every one call at

THURSTON'S FURNITURE ROOM,  
on West street, where may be seen one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this country, and at such reduced prices as to make it the interest of all to purchase here in preference to sending North. You can hardly call for an article in this line without finding it ready finished off in the very best style. Call and examine his work; an examination will cost you nothing, and may result in good to both parties. October, 1849.

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. RANKIN & McLEAN

ARE now in the receipt of the principal part of their late purchases, which makes their present stock quite full. They invite a

Call from all persons wishing to purchase, and hope they will be able to Please, both as to quality & price. They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same. November, 1849.

## AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED Blackburn Corn Stones.

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of the Blackburn Corn Stones, and are informed by several millers that they are equal to any stones ever used. They can be delivered here or at any mill in this region of country. For further particulars,